JUNE 14, 1770. THE NUMBER 993.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in Tib. S. 28.

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CHARLESTOWN, *April* 25.

To the general committee of PHILADELPHIA, *and province of* PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AN authentick account of a bill, ordered to be brought into the Houſe of Commons, to repeal ſo much of an act of the 7th of his preſent Majeſty as impoſes a duty on paper, glaſs, and painters colours, imported into the Britiſh colonies in America, occaſions this addreſs to you. It is with the deepeſt grief we obſerve the oppreſſions of America ſo little regarded [illegible]

[illegible]

Our [illegible] in Great Britain [illegible]

[illegible] Let us [illegible] that the iron hand of power [illegible] every right of American liberty [illegible] FORCE [illegible] PUBLICK VIRTUE [illegible] GREAT BRITAIN. We are

Your moſt affectionate countrymen.

Signed,
By order of the general committee,
JOHN NEUFVILLE, *Chairman.*

SALEM, *May* 15.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Gibraltar, to his friend in Salem, March 20.

"OUR neighbours the Spaniards have actually farmed the port of Tangier for 37,000 dollars per annum, in conſequence of which the Emperour has ordered that no veſſels under our colours ſhall in future trade there; ſo that our communication with that port is abſolutely ſhut up, and we fear will ſoon be with Tetuan and Latach, as it is reported they are likewiſe in treaty about theſe ports, and we doubt they will ſucceed. If ſo, and they ſhould be laid under the ſame reſtrictions as Tangier, we ſhall be in a glorious ſituation again for want of freſh proviſions. What the views of the Court of Spain are in farming theſe ports time only will diſcover, but it ſeems to be the general opinion that they have ſome deep ſcheme in agitation. Many people imagine this place will be their firſt object; but let them come, they will meet with a warm reception, for the garriſon was never in a better ſtate of defence. Additional fortifications are making every day, ſo that we are under no uneaſineſs on that ſcore.

"The firſt diviſion of the Ruſſian fleet is, by the laſt accounts, ſtill at Mahon, but preparing to ſail for the Levant. The ſecond diviſion, commanded by Admiral Elphinſtone, is not yet arrived in theſe ſeas, but hourly expected, when we ſhall anxiouſly look for the accounts of their operations, which may be intereſting, all thoughts of a peace between Ruſſia and Turkey being now laid aſide."

BOSTON, *May* 21.

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

ON Thurſday the 15th inſtant Lord North motioned, in the Houſe of Commons, to addreſs his Majeſty to lay a copy of the remonſtrance before the Houſe. On this occaſion General Conway ſpoke long and forcibly on the neceſſity of checking the inflammatory publications that flowed from the preſs, and of making examples of the authors and publiſhers. The motion was carried, [illegible]. Many of the oppoſition voted with the Miniſtry, among whom were the Lord Mayor and Alderman Trecothick. The Lord Mayor and his adherents declare they will not recant, but will defend and ſupport the remonſtrance in Parliament. [illegible]

[illegible]

"The Earl of Chatham [illegible] Lord Temple [illegible]

Laſt Saturday morning ſailed the Lydia, Captain Scott, for London, [illegible]

At a meeting of the [illegible] on the 10th inſtant, [illegible] An agreement was alſo come into to prevent drinking any India tea, [illegible] and only [illegible] refuſed; ſeven of whom afterwards came in, and the remaining ten were advertiſed in the laſt Eſſex gazette. Thoſe who ſhall continue to drink tea are to be recorded in the clerk's office, and publickly advertiſed.

Laſt Thurſday morning the 29th regiment quitted the barracks on Caſtle iſland, and landed at Dorcheſter Neck, from whence they marched for Providence, where veſſels are provided to tranſport them to New Jerſey.

Laſt Wedneſday forty five daughters of liberty met, in the morning, at the houſe of the Reverend Mr. Morehead, in this town; in the afternoon they exceeded fifty. By the evening of ſaid day they ſpun 232 ſkeigns of yarn, ſome very fine. Their labour and materials were all generouſly given to the worthy paſtor. Nothing appeared in their whole conduct but love, feſtivity, and application. They were, by a great majority, of his own congregation; the reſt of the Ladies belonged to other ſocieties in the town, who generouſly offered their ſervice. Their entertainment was wholly American production, excepting a little wine, &c. Many Ladies and Gentlemen were pleaſed to viſit this agreeable collection, and appeared highly gratified. There are above 100 ſpinners in Mr. Morehead's ſociety; and conſidering they are comparatively ſmall, it is ſuppoſed that no congregation in the province produces ſo great a number, of the ſame number of families. The whole was concluded with many agreeable tunes, anthems, and liberty ſongs, with great judgment, and fine voices; performed, and animated [illegible] in all their ſeveral parts, by a number of the Sons of Liberty. Let this ſerve as a ſpecimen to excite the [illegible] country towns, to exert their [illegible] againſt [illegible]

Laſt Friday evening one Richards, [illegible] the cuſtoms, being ſuſpected of having given information of a parcel of ſugar brought here in a [illegible] which was ſeized that day, was taken by a number of [illegible] tarring and feathering him, [illegible] puniſhing informers, carried him through [illegible] the town for about three hours, and then [illegible]

Extract of a letter from London, [illegible]

"As you will no doubt be [illegible] complaint againſt Sir Francis, I ſend you the [illegible] Council [illegible]

[illegible]

PRESENT,

[illegible]

"His Majeſty, taking the ſaid report into conſideration, was pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order that the ſaid petition [illegible] be diſmiſſed [illegible] as groundleſs, vexatious, and ſcandalous."

NEW YORK, *May* 28.

Extract of a letter from London.

"NOW is the time of trial, now will all Europe ſee whether the Americans are poſſeſſed of virtue. The eyes of all are turned to your part of the globe, in eager expectation of diſcovering your ſentiments in regard to the part you will act ſince the partial repeal, the particulars of which, with the debates thereon, you will ſee by the Engliſh prints. Your conduct at this juncture will, in a great meaſure, determine your future fate; as the omiſſion of the duty on tea, in the repeal, is laſt as the teſt of American liberty. It is ſcarce poſſible, my dear friend, for you to conceive the anxiety I ſhall feel until I hear of your determination, as on that the very exiſtence of the preſent Miniſtry (whoſe principles are ſo diametrically oppoſite to the true intereſts of this great nation) in a great meaſure depends. They flatter themſelves with the expectation of ſeeing the provinces divided; that ſome will chooſe to import, which muſt in a little time induce the reſt to follow the ſame ſteps. But your real friends think better of you, and I cannot be perſuaded that you will now, after ſo noble a ſtand, *ſell your birthright for a meſs of pottage.* It is only neceſſary for you to be true to yourſelves, and all will be well in the end; as your friends here are compoſed of the moſt ſenſible and important characters in the nation, who muſt, in time, bear down all oppoſition. Be ſteady, be virtuous; and as King Henry obſerved to his men (juſt entering on action) diſhonour not your mothers, now atteſt that thoſe whom you called fathers did beget you."

Mr. PARKER, NEW YORK, *May* 19.

The following, though of an old date, was received but yeſterday. I beg you will communicate it to the publick, through the channel of your next paper, and oblige yours, &c.

LONDON, *Feb.* 7, 1770.

" To be free, I grow more and more tired of my country, and I ſhall be more and more in love with the colonies, if they continue firm until they have carried their point; but I ſhall be grieved, to my very ſoul, if they at length faint and crouch to the burthen of unconſtitutional impoſitions. I am fearful of them, and yet encourage myſelf to hope that they will hold out. Perſeverance, union, and ſteadineſs, muſt bring them redreſs, and nothing beſides will do it. The full removal of American grievances is not expected in general. It is thought the Miniſtry will attempt the repeal only of ſome, and not of all the taxes, and that the duty on tea, and the Board of Commiſſioners, will be continued, to prove the authority, and maintain the right, of England's taxing them. Should this be the caſe, you muſt renew your aſſociations againſt trading with us; for if the Miniſtry once find you are to be wearied out they will expect it will be always ſo, and you will have your chains riveted. The time for your conteſting the point with them is very favourable to you, through our party diviſions and other circumſtances; and ſuch an opportunity may not ſoon offer again. The oppoſition to the Miniſtry is increaſing in the weight and conſequence, as well as numbers. Many of them (it is to be apprehended) are no friends to America, but may help her from ſiniſter views; and will be glad of a handle, through her aſſiſtance, for overturning the Miniſtry. The miniſterial blunder in the Iriſh Parliament is, and muſt be, the means of increaſing the oppoſition. The preſent Court ſyſtem muſt be demoliſhed, or liberty will [illegible]

" Liberty, it is likely, will erect its ſtandard in America, for the ſons of liberty in [illegible], and of all nations, to flock to.

February 9.

" P. S. [illegible] with Mr. ———*, I gathered that the [illegible] would, as it were, ſit down quiet with a repeal of the duties, the tea excepted; that you are to be ſoothed with the hopes of that's being repealed after a time, by the indulgence of the [illegible] India company, and that the people would be ſatisfied. To which I replied, that, if ſo, the merchants betrayed you; and [illegible] that you would make them ſuffer for it, "by [illegible], and in loading them with freight out and [illegible], in general, reſolution and ſpirit; [illegible] like it. Would they exert themſelves [illegible] have greater weight; but the Miniſtry have [illegible] who are managed to [illegible] the reſt."

* [illegible] a very conſiderable [illegible] in London.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 19.

[illegible] I take this opportunity to inform you [illegible] which was, [illegible] [illegible] (we ſuppoſe) [illegible] [illegible] with the 29th regiment on [illegible], and the next day they ſailed for [illegible], where they are to be quartered, in the room of the [illegible] being withdrawn from that colony.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 24.

CAPTAIN [illegible], in 18 days from Penſacola, informs [illegible] Governor [illegible] had left that place for England [illegible] New York were [illegible] General O'Reilly [illegible] (or upwards) for the Havannah, and the number of [illegible] troops left at New Orleans were daily diminiſhing [illegible].

By Captain [illegible], from Jamaica, we hear that on the 6th of January his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Jamaica was caſt away on the Colorados, on her paſſage from that iſland for Penſacola; and that on the 19th [illegible] he ſaw a Spaniſh ſloop going into Port Royal with her crew.

Captain [illegible] informs us that they were under no apprehenſions there of a viſit from the Spaniards; that martial law was proclaimed for a few days, during the Eaſter holidays, as cuſtomary, but was taken off [illegible].

Captain Young, from the Bay of Honduras, adviſes that a large ſhip called the St. Elizabeth, commanded by Captain Wilſon, and bound from Jamaica for London, loaded with dry goods, was caſt away the 9th of March, on Glover's Reef; the people ſaved. Many ſmall veſſels, [illegible], &c. went from the bay, in ſearch of the wreck, in order to get what they could from her.

A few days ago a rumour was ſpread that the merchants of Newport, in Rhode Iſland, had baſely violated their non importation agreement, which they had ſo ſolemnly pledged their word and honour to maintain inviolably, until the revenue act againſt America was repealed. This report, notwithſtanding it appeared well authenticated, could hardly gain credit, it being thought there could not be found in America any ſet of men, much leſs a whole town, ſo devoid of honour, ſo loſt to all ſenſe of liberty, as, for any dirty conſideration of preſent gain, to ſacrifice that which alone can make life comfortable, and to ſell their birthright for a meſs of pottage; but on Tueſday laſt, we are informed, the merchants committee have received by the poſt a letter from the late committee of Newport confirming the truth of the report. The news of this baſe defection was hardly communicated when a veſſel came in ſight from Newport. The people, fired with indignation at the baſe conduct of the Newport merchants, in order to ſhew their abhorrence and deteſtation of their proceedings, unanimouſly reſolved to have no dealings, traffick, or commerce, with them, but to look on them as betrayers of the liberties of America.

In conſequence of a ſummons iſſued for a meeting of the artificers, manufacturers, tradeſmen, mechanicks, and others, to be held *yeſterday* at the Statehouſe, a conſiderable and reſpectable body of them then met there, and unanimouſly came into the following reſolutions:

Firſt. We will, by all prudential way and means, endeavour to render the non importation, as it now ſtands, permanent, and prevent any the leaſt violation of it.

Secondly. We will exert our influence for the promotion of American manufactures, both by uſing them ourſelves, and by recommending them to others.

Thirdly. Should any perſon or perſons be found ſo dead to all the warm emotions of the heart, *even when liberty is at ſtake*, as to import contrary to the ſpirit and intention of the non importation agreement, we will never purchaſe any article whatever of ſuch perſons; and when the preſent momentous ſtruggle is paſt, and our conſtitutional rights reſtored, we will hold them in the moſt abject contempt, and treat them accordingly.

Fourthly. As the Rhode Iſlanders have been found deficient in their publick faith, pledged to the other colonies, for maintaining a non importation agreement, it is requeſted by this meeting that Captain Whitman, who arrived here on Tueſday laſt with a cargo from Newport, will, as ſoon as poſſible, depart quietly from this port, without attempting to unload any part of his cargo; it being the determination of this meeting not to have any intercourſe with that colony, until they return to their former agreement, or until the revenue act is totally repealed.

Fifthly. We will attend the general meeting appointed to be held on the 5th of June next, and ſupport the reſolutions of this day to the utmoſt of our abilities.

We hear Captain Whitman returns, with his cargo, this day.

Extract of a letter from London, March 22.

" Junius's letters are attributed to Lord George Sackville, Edmund Burke, Mrs. M'Cauley, and Lord Shelburne's chaplain; but which is the real author is very uncertain. With all their eloquence, and fine turned periods, the partiality of party ſhines but too viſibly through them. However, excepting the Marquis of Granby, and Sir William Draper, moſt of the other characters attacked are ſuch whoſe deformities deſerve no quarter; for to be ſure the Dukes of B——d and G——n, Lord S——h, Lord D——h, Lord M——h, Lord C——e, Lord B—g——e, Sir F——r N——n, and above all R——d R-g-y, are matchleſs perſons in theſe lower regions. Such are the men that grace the Court of George III. ſaid to be a good natured virtuous Prince. It is, however, to be lamented that too much of the ſpirit of oppoſition ariſes from diſappointed ambition; and though many very reſpectable, and a few very amiable characters, are engaged therein, there is ſuch a number of a different caſt and character that it cannot but fill the minds of all perſons of diſcernment, who are wellwiſhers to the proſperity of this country, with the worſt of apprehenſions of what may be the conſequence."

Monday laſt the ſloop Nancy, Captain Alexander, arrived here from North Carolina, with whom came paſſenger Captain Anthony Shoemaker, late of the ſhip Charming Polly, bound from London to Ocracock, in North Carolina, whoſe veſſel was caſt away on the 15th of laſt month, on Cape Hatteras ſhoals, and ſoon after beat to pieces, in a gale of wind, at N. E. by E. Being thick dirty weather, the people, with difficulty, ſaved themſelves. At the ſame time the ſnow Lillie, Captain Ewer, from Glaſgow for Ocracock, was caſt away about ten miles to the northward, on the beach; the people and cargo ſaved, but the veſſel loſt. The ſloop Polly, inward bound from the Weſt Indies for North Carolina, was loſt about 15 miles to the ſouthward of him; and a ſchooner, outward bound for the Weſt Indies, loſt about three miles from the bar of Ocracock, the people all ſaved.

To the PRINTERS.

Gentlemen,

BEING ſenſible of the vaſt importance of continuing the reſolutions of our merchants, until our grievances are redreſſed, I was much pleaſed with a piece in the Chronicle, ſigned A TRADESMAN, encouraging his brethren to enter into reſolutions of denying their cuſtom to any who ſhould dare an infraction of the venerable reſolutions; but as our merchants have done much already, and there is ſomething which I think the people ought to do, and which, in my opinion, would doubly enforce the reſolutions of the merchants, and would render them more ſtable and firm, I beg that you would convey the following queries to the publick, through the channel of your paper.

PLEBARIUS.

1. Whether the conduct of the Adminiſtration, upon hearing that New England had broke through its reſolutions, does not ſhew us plainly that the way to obtain redreſs is by enabling our merchants to continue firm in the reſolution of non importation?

2. Whether ſuch merchants as lived ſolely by their trade with Great Britain, and find themſelves much ſtraitened by the non importation agreement, are obliged to continue it, for the good of the publick, unleſs the publick agree, by ſome means, to provide for their ſubſiſtence, ſo as they alone may not be ſufferers in ſo good a cauſe?

3. Whether we ought not to take example by the people of England, who, when they could not ſupport the cauſe of liberty, in Paoli, with their lives, were not ſlack to aid him with their fortunes?

4. Whether a ſubſcription ſhould not be opened in every part of the province, in order to indemnify, in ſome meaſure, ſuch merchants as are likely to ſuffer in the cauſe of liberty?

5. Whether there can be a man in the province who would not generouſly and freely ſubſcribe to ſupport them in their reſolutions, ſo long as he is able to ſupport himſelf; and whether, as long as there is a penny in the province, they may not expect a ſhare of it?

6. Whether this reſolution of the people, either to indemnify the non importing merchants, or at leaſt to keep them from ſuffering by their patriotick reſolutions, would not be the moſt effectual way of convincing the Miniſtry that the reſolutions of the American merchants are neither thoſe of a party or faction, but of every man in Britiſh America, and not to be deſpiſed or trifled with?"

LONDON, *April* 13.

YESTERDAY, at eleven o'clock, there was a moſt numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Livery at Guildhall, agreeable to the Lord Mayor's precepts, to receive the report of his Majeſty's anſwer to their humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition; likewiſe to take into conſideration ſome late reſolutions and orders of the courts of aſſiſtants of the companies of Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers. The Lord Mayor, attended by the two Sheriffs, Sir William Stephenſon, Alderman Croſby, a great number of the Common Council, and city officers, took the chair a quarter after one; when, ſilence being proclaimed by the common crier, the Lord Mayor came forward, and opened the buſineſs of the Hall as follows:

Gentlemen of the Livery,

" I have called you together on this day to receive the report of " his Majeſty's anſwer to your humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and " petition, with the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, and " their addreſs in conſequence; as likewiſe to take into conſide- " ration ſome late reſolutions and orders of the courts of aſſiſtants " of the companies of Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers. As " I have ſeveral obſervations to make on theſe ſubjects, I ſhall " decline them for the preſent, until your town clerk reads them " to you regularly; then I ſhall beg your patient hearing for ſome " time."

This ſpeech being received with univerſal acclamations, the town clerk read aloud the King's anſwer to the remonſtrance, with the reſolutions and addreſs of the Houſe of Commons thereon; as likewiſe the reſolutions of the Goldſmiths, Grocers, and Weavers. After this was done a motion was made, and ſeconded, that the King's anſwer ſhould be entered on the city journals, which was agreed to, *nem. con.*

The Lord Mayor then, agreeable to his promiſe, came forward a ſecond time, and deſcanted with great good ſenſe and ſpirit on theſe proceedings. He obſerved, " that the anſwer received from " the King was a very *harſh* one, ſo much ſo that in the " whole hiſtory of England it perhaps could not be paralleled. " Notwithſtanding this, he ſaid he could not arraign his Majeſty, " but his Miniſters; who on this, as well as upon every other " occaſion, treated the opinions of the people with inſolence and " diſreſpect. As a proof of the affability of the King, he urged " their having all the honour to kiſs his hand. In reſpect to the " Houſe of Commons, he obſerved that as their proceedings " claſhed ſo notoriouſly with the rights of the people he ſhould " ſay nothing farther on that head, but that he hoped it was uni- " verſally known that he, along with their two worthy Sheriffs, " made a manly ſtand againſt that reſolution; which if they had " not, along with ſeveral other worthies who aſſiſted them, God " only knows what would be the conſequence."

In regard to the reſolutions of the Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers, he ſaid " that their reflections were as illiberal as untrue, " as that, as well every act of the Livery, was not done clandeſ- " tinely, or *ſeditiouſly*, but in the face of open day, and with the " joint concurrence (one only excepted) of the moſt reſpectable " citizens in the world."

He obſerved, " that they all (meaning the three companies) " uſed, or rather copied, the language of Parliament in their " private diſcourſe; ſuch as calling the generality of the Livery " the offſpring of *pariſh poor, ſcum of the earth*, and ſuch oppro- " brious language. But that as theſe phraſes were beneath the " notice of the Livery, he begged them not to regard them, but " act with that legal caution and ſpirit that became them; and he " hoped, by God's grace, by theſe means, they would ſoon ac- " compliſh all their legal deſires."

This ſpeech, which continued near half an hour, was attended to with great ſilence, except the burſts of applauſe that every now and then accompanied its pauſes.

His Lordſhip concluded with an exhortation to them, that as the holidays were coming on to behave with order and decorum, as he was reſolved (if it was his brother) to puniſh any one who ſhould tranſgreſs. His Lordſhip ſpoke for near three quarters of an hour.

After which the following motions were made, and ſeconded, " that the King's anſwer, along with the reſolution of the Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers, ſhould be referred to the conſideration of the committee of the Livery; and that the thanks of this Hall be given to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. who preſented the remonſtrance, and this laſt to be printed in all the publick papers." Which being univerſally agreed to (one hand only excepted) the buſineſs of the day concluded.

The perſon who diſſented is ſaid to be inſane.

Mr. Alderman Croſby, in a handſome ſpeech, aſſured the Livery, " that nothing but illneſs ſhould have prevented him from attending at the laſt Common Hall, and accompanying the Lord Mayor with the addreſs to St. James's.

Several patriotick Gentlemen have very lately engaged in eſtabliſhing a club on an independent plan, every member of which declares, on admiſſion, his reſolution neither to accept place, penſion, nor any emolument under government, while he has a ſeat in Parliament. This club is already become reſpectable in its number, the names on the liſt amounting to near thirty, amongſt whom are Sir Edward Aſtley and Mr. Harbord. The minority, as well as Miniſtry, we are informed, are rather diſſatiſfied at it; and perhaps with ſome reaſon, ſince the members are not likely to be at the beck of either.

The King of Pruſſia is augmenting the corps of Boſniacks in his ſervice, for the better ſucceſs in which he avails himſelf of the preſent troubles in Poland, by inviting all ſuch Gentlemen as have quitted that kingdom, on account of the diſorders which have long reigned in it, to enter into his ſervice, on the promiſe of conſiderable rewards, and being every one provided for according to their reſpective merits.

The murder of Mr. Powell, as ſet forth in the [illegible] trial printed at Hereford, ſeems to occaſion various conjectures, ariſing from ſome very ſingular circumſtances, totally different from the accounts hitherto given of that inhuman villainy, and which, on ſome future inquiſition, are likely to excite the aſtoniſhment and indignation of the publick.

The city of London have retained Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wedderburne, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in the cauſe which will be tried between the city and the companies who have denied the authenticity of the Lord Mayor's precept, upon all occaſions except elections.

We are aſſured that there is no preſent proſpect of Lord Camden's having the Seals returned him; and ſo far from this Nobleman's having had private conferences of late with a great perſonage, reſpecting his reſtoration to office, as has been lately ſaid, he has not been once at Court within this laſt month.

The reports of a coalition of parties are now univerſally believed to have their foundation in truth.

Yeſterday his Majeſty, attended by his Grace the Duke of Anceſter and the Earl of Denbigh, went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to ſundry bills, among which are the following, viz.

The bill to continue an act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies.

The bill for repealing part of an act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies in America.

On Wedneſday ſe'nnight, it is ſaid, the budget is to be opened. Among other plans for the ſervice of the current year, a lottery is fixed on. The ſavings for the ſinking fund, in the laſt quarter of a year, are not leſs than [illegible].

It is ſaid the remittances of a great city magiſtrate, from the iſland of Jamaica only, have fallen ſhort this year ſome thouſand pounds, occaſioned by the failure of crops.

A ſpecial meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights is to be held tomorrow, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, and making a ſettlement of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, previous to his enlargement.

Some Gentlemen in Shoreditch waited on Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench on Friday laſt, and made him a preſent of gold which they had collected for him at a club. They were received in a very polite manner.

At a meeting of a few friends, on Tueſday evening, at the Fleece in Tothill Fields, Weſtminſter, they voluntarily contributed 30 l. and upwards, which was agreed ſhould be paid immediately to the ſociety, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, for the ſole uſe of Mr. Wilkes.

A certain Weſtminſter magiſtrate, it is ſaid, has declared that he was ordered to call in the military, if there ſhould be occaſion, on the day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement; that ſome battalions of the Guards were already appointed to line the principal ſtreets at the weſt end of the town; and that proper peace officers were to be diſperſed in all parts of the town.

We hear that the ſudden death of a certain Gentleman of immenſe fortune, and good family, was ſelf procured.

We are aſſured that a bill is in agitation for the better ſecuring the Aſiatick poſſeſſions of the Hon. united merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies.

It is reported that a great perſonage has appointed General Monſon to be commander in chief over the company's forces in India.

The Ponſonby Indiaman, that is juſt arrived, has brought an exact account, from the Cape of Good Hope, of all the French ſhips, and forces carried in them, which have gone to India ſince the year ſixty five.

It appears, by theſe accounts, that, notwithſtanding all the reports and fictitious ſtories to the contrary, the French have not ſent any ſhips but what belonged to their India company; and that all the men which have been carried, beſides thoſe belonging to the ſhips, have been with a view to the making a ſettlement on the ſouth eaſt point of Madagaſcar, which is a project the French have long had in view.

Yeſterday, being Maundy Thurſday, his Majeſty's alms were diſtributed in Whitehall chapel to thirty two poor men and women, as follows, viz. To each three ells of holland, a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of ſhoes and ſtockings, twenty ſhillings in a purſe, thirty two ſilver pence, a loaf of bread, and a platter of fiſh.

A few days ſince a ſervant of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk was attacked, by a footpad, between his Grace's houſe at Coombe and Kingſton. The villain after knocking him down preſented a piſtol, and ſwore he would blow out his brains if he did not deliver his watch and money inſtantly, which he accordingly did; but following the villain, he ſoon overtook him, and with a ſtick knocked the fellow down, took from him his piſtol, made him redeliver his watch and money, and drubbed him in ſuch a manner that he left him almoſt dead. He gave notice of the above at the neareſt houſe he came to, but the villain had made ſhift to crawl off.

A ſociety of Noblemen and Gentlemen, of the kingdom of Ireland, dined at a tavern in Pallmall on the 17th ult. (St. Patrick's day) when they came to a reſolution to erect a monument, by ſubſcription, in St. Patrick's cathedral in Dublin, to the memory of the late Dean Swift. One hundred and eighty guineas were then ſubſcribed; and they are to meet and dine together on the firſt day of June next, when they are to cloſe their ſubſcription, and to elect a committee to carry their deſign into execution.

A ſecond incendiary letter was on Wedneſday received by the Dean of Weſtminſter, threatening to put their deſign againſt his life, &c. into immediate execution, as he had not yet made a paſſage through the wall in Dean's yard; which is not in his power to do, the ſaid wall and ground not being his property.

A correſpondent deſires (as a fever and ſore throat, which are infectious, are now very rife) that we will communicate to the publick the following excellent preſervative againſt the infection of any malignant diſtemper; which is to put a little bit of camphire into the mouth and up the noſe, repeating it frequently.

It is ſaid that a bill is now in contemplation to enable the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, during the receſs of Parliament, to iſſue his warrant to the clerk of the Crown to make out new writs for the choice of members to ſerve in Parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall happen to die during ſuch receſs.

Mr. S—— W——d, the preſent member for the town of Bedford, offered himſelf a candidate for that place, then contrary both to the intereſt and inclination of the Duke of Bedford. Soon after he declared himſelf, he had an interview with the Duke, in which his Grace inquired of him if he intended to proceed in the canvaſs. "Certainly, my Lord," anſwered Mr. W——. "Indeed!" ſaid his Grace. "And pray, Sir, what are you?" "A brewer, my Lord." "A brewer! why we ſhall have the Houſe of Commons all froth." "True, my Lord, anſwered the candidate, but does your Grace remember that the froth is always uppermoſt?"

A letter from Briſtol ſays: "A meeting was held laſt week of the principal merchants in this city, to conſider of a remonſtrance to the Throne; but a powerful oppoſition has been forming againſt it."

Of the 950 l. 11s. that was paid into the hands of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, 200 l. we hear, were remitted from the city of Briſtol, and 100 l. from ſome Gentlemen of Eſſex. Mr. Wilkes's debts, it is ſaid, are now reduced to 1600 l.

The Hon. Eaſt India company have made the following appointments in their ſervice: Colonel David Wedderburn to be Brigadier General, and commander in chief at Bombay and its dependents; Alexander Mitchell, Eſq; to be Captain of a company, and aid de camp to the commander in chief; Richard Campbell, Eſq; to be Captain, and Major of Brigade to the troops at Bombay. And on Wedneſday the General and his family ſet out from his houſe in Cavendiſh Square for Portſmouth, to embark on board the Northumberland Eaſt Indiaman.

On Monday next the two regiments of light horſe, Elliot and Burgoyne, will, we hear, be reviewed by his Majeſty on Wimbleton common. The Horſe Grenadiers have been doing duty at Kenſington, and elſewhere, for ſome days paſt, inſtead of the light horſe, they having ten field days for exerciſe to practiſe what is ordered to be done on that day.

When the next fleet ſails from Ruſſia there will not be a ſhip or ſailor hardly left in their ports. It is hoped the Swedes are in alliance with them, and will be ſincere.

Private letters from Rochfort inform that three of the workmen employed in the King's yards had juſt been arreſted there, on ſuſpicion of treaſon againſt the ſtate.

Monday Mr. Hurſt, grocer, in the borough, was robbed upon Blackheath of 1 l. 8s. by a ſingle highwayman, mounted and genteelly dreſſed. Mr. Hurſt begged of him very earneſtly to return one or two ſhillings, to ſerve him till he got home; which the highwayman refuſed, adding, "I'll hear no petitions."

The houſebreakers lately taken, it ſeems, agreed to ſell the ſtolen plate to the Jews for three ſhillings an ounce; but did not receive for above half the number of ounces delivered.

The following copy of a letter from M. de Voltaire, to the Marſhal Duke de Richlieu, is handed about at Paris:

"I wiſh, my Lord, to have the pleaſure of giving you my bleſſing before I die. The expreſſion may be new to you, but it is nevertheleſs true. I have the honour to be a Capuchin; our General at Rome has juſt ſent me my patent, in which I am ſtiled Spiritual Brother, and Temporal Father Capuchin. Send me word which of your deceaſed miſtreſſes you would wiſh to get out of purgatory, and I ſwear by my beard ſhe ſhall not be there twenty four hours longer. As in conſequence of my new vocation I muſt give up the good things of this world, I have reſigned to my relations what is due to me of the eſtate of the late Princeſs de Guiſe, and from that of Monſieur votre Intendant. They will apply to you for your directions in theſe affairs, which they will eſteem a favour. I ſincerely give you my bleſſing, and am, &c.

A propoſal to the politicians.

THE great conteſt through Britain's iſle is who ſhall places win,
The ins ſtrive hard to keep their hold, the outs would fain get in;
The *amor patriæ*'s quite forgot, an antiquated dream,
Corruption reigns through every rank, ſelf intereſt is the theme.
A ſimple thought I would propoſe, to harmonize the land.
Withdraw the profits from each place, and let the honours ſtand.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 14.

LAST Sunday, about two o'clock, we had a great deal of rain, attended with ſome ſharp lightning, which ſtruck a tree a little above the college. There was a parcel of ſheep under it, ſixteen of which were killed.

About a fortnight ago Mr. James Dowſing, of Warwick county, aged 64, who has for many years been much afflicted with the gravel, was cut at York by Doctor Matthew Pope of that town, and three ſtones taken from him weighing two ounces eighteen grains. He is now in a fair way of doing well.

Mr. James Bell is returned a member for Suſſex county, in the room of Mr. John Edmunds, deceaſed.

The Harrietta, Clark, and ——, Power, from London, are arrived, the former in York and the latter in James river.

Captain Dawſon, in one of his Majeſty's cutters, arrived laſt week at Hampton. She was ſent expreſs from London to Commodore Hood at Halifax, who deſpatched her to Sir Thomas Adams.

On the 2d inſtant died Mr. William Weſtwood, of Elizabeth city county, aged 73. He ſerved that county, as one of their Repreſentatives, for many years, to the general ſatisfaction of his conſtituents. His charity, hoſpitality, and benevolent turn of mind, endeared him to his neighbours, which makes his death much lamented.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in London, *April* 13.

"We have had another effort for the repeal of the duty on tea, by Alderman Trecothick's making a motion in the Houſe, on the 9th inſtant, being the day before the repeal of the duty on paper, painters colours, and glaſs, was to be read the third time; on which motion ſome *miniſterial* members ſaid it was not according to order, as the taking off the duty on tea had been mentioned this ſeſſions in the Houſe, and the queſtion divided upon. Alderman Trecothick's motion was ſpoke to by many; and after about four hours debate the Houſe divided thereon, 80 againſt the motion, 52 for it: So that the motion, being deemed irregular, nothing farther could be done in it; therefore, for this ſeſſions, all hopes of the repeal of the duty is at an end. The Americans are under great obligations to Alderman Trecothick, as he has taken great pains to bring about the above repeal, though attended with no better ſucceſs."

Yeſterday Mr. Douglaſs, with his company of comedians, arrived in town from Philadelphia; and, we hear, intend opening the theatre in this city, on Saturday, with the Beggars Opera, and other entertainments.

On Tueſday laſt, at the court of Oyer and Terminer, John Sedgewicks Grover, from Fairfax, and Thomas Robiſon, alias William Orton, from Frederick, for horſeſtealing, were tried, and found guilty, but pardoned. The trial of Charles Smith, from Frederick, for felony, is put off until next court.

Tros, Tyriuſque mihi nullo diſcrimine agetur.
Virginianus et externus eadem jura habebunt.

THE ſtrength of a people riſing and falling with the increaſe and decreaſe of inhabitants, it is good policy in all ſtates, by every prudent regulation, to encourage the importation of ſtrangers. To this end, all invidious diſtinctions, between natives and foreigners, ſhould be for ever baniſhed. In like manner care ſhould be taken that none ſuffer the ſmalleſt inconvenience on account of their religious tenets, which in all men differ as much as their faces.

As long as a people are ſo infatuated as to ſuppoſe that a man's merit is leſs merely becauſe his father begat him on the other ſide of the Atlantick, no wonder that ſuch a people increaſe but ſlow. For the ſame reaſon it might be ſuppoſed that a place where men of all religious perſuaſions have not equal advantages ſhould be ſhunned by all whoſe opinions did not tally with the publick ſtandard.

The rapid population of the late planted colony of Pennſylvania is a proof of the above aſſertion, the inhabitants of which, by ſhunning a ſupercilious contempt of foreigners, and its founder, the worthy Mr. Penn, impartially giving equal privileges to men of all parties, have induced ſuch numbers of ſettlers that they nearly equal the inhabitants of this ancient colony, which has been planted very near double the time. I am bold to aſſert that for one foreigner that ſettles here Pennſylvania receives a hundred.

The love of our country, when rightly underſtood, is a moſt important virtue; but I greatly fear that, with partial bigots, it degenerates into the meaneſt of vices. The whole human race is the proper object of a true philanthropy, and when we confine it within narrow limits what is love to one becomes cruelty to another. The old Romans boaſted much of their *amor patriæ*, and from this miſtaken principle they deſtroyed Carthage, Numantia, and depopulated fine countries to aggrandiſe their own. I would beg leave to recommend this to the conſideration of thoſe narrow ſouled people who, under the pretence of encouraging native merit, cruelly and partially diſcountenance all foreigners. If ſuch a ſelfiſh attachment to one part of the community be genuine benevolence, I ſee no reaſon why pirates and robbers ſhould not be canonized for martyrs; who, though they proclaim war with all the world beſides, are ſo inviolably attached to one another that they will ſooner ſubmit to the halter than involve their accomplices.

When the Romans ſacked the city of Corinth, the various melted metals running down the ſtreets by accident concreted into one ſubſtance, which far ſurpaſſing any of its component materials came into common uſe, and acquired the name of Corinthian braſs. Thus may we, who are a collection from almoſt all the various kingdoms of Europe, forgetting our former connections, and baniſhing all illiberal diſtinctions, glory in the name of Americans. Let us not inquire whether any man is a native or foreigner, of this or that party, but let it be ſufficient that he wears the human form. If this be our character, we will encreaſe ſo faſt, by natural generation and the acceſſion of foreigners, that in a little time

Great Britain may the combin'd world defy
And in the ſtrength of brave Virginia joy.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

June 9. Speira, James Luſk, from Barbadoes, with 358 hhds. of rum, 120 barrels of brown ſugar, 2 pipes of Madeira wine, 2 caſks of ſaddlery, 1 box of hats, 20 trunks and 3 bales of dry goods, 4 caſks of claret, 2 caſks of ale, and 15 Negroes.

Cleared.

June 1. Thomas, Thomas Falcon, for Whitehaven, with 200 hhds. of tobacco, 70 pieces of timber, 60 oak planks, 7820 ſtaves, and 32 oak knees.

5. George, James Coats, for Glaſgow, with 500 hhds. of tobacco, 400 hoops, and 13,000 ſtaves.

6. Nancy, Richard Barron, for Liſbon, with 3000 buſhels of wheat, 200 barrels of flower, 4000 ſtaves, and 200 wt. of bees wax.

Advertiſements.

WESTMORELAND, *May* 10, 1770.

THE NOMONY FULLING MILL under my care being now completely fitted, all thoſe who are pleaſed to favour her with their cuſtom may depend upon having their cloth finiſhed with the utmoſt expedition, and in the neateſt manner. Though the prices hitherto charged were agreeable to the cuſtom of the northern colonies, yet as this mill was erected principally with a view of encouraging our own manufactures at this time, when the uſe of *Britiſh* is utterly deſtructive of our liberty, therefore the following low rates will for the future be charged, and it is expected the money will be ſent when the cloth is taken away, otherwiſe the mill will by no means ſupport herſelf: For fulling 4 d. a yard, dying all ſhades of drab 2 d. a yard, other colours 4 d. except fine greens and blues, which are more coſtly ſhearing, 2 d. a yard each time the ſhears go over the cloth, which muſt depend upon the fineneſs of the cloth, and the uſe it is intended for.

It is impoſſible to make good work, unleſs the cloth has been properly managed before it is ſent to the mill. The following directions, if complied with, will enable me to give that ſatisfaction to my cuſtomers of which I am very deſirous: Separate the fine parts of the fleece (which are the neck, ſhoulders, back, and ſides) from the coarſe; ſpin the warp as hard as poſſible, but of an even hardneſs, the filling very looſe and even; never ſpin coarſe wool into fine thread, the cloth will always be harſh; the leaſt width ſhould be an ell; cloths intended to be died ſhould be kept clear of ſpots or ſtains, they will always ſhow.

We die and dreſs jeans and fuſtians to look as well as thoſe from *England*; wool and cotton died in grain of any colour. Thoſe who favour us with their work are deſired to write fully how they would have it done.

BENJAMIN BROOKS.

KING WILLIAM, *June* 1, 1770.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN the beginning of next month.

JEFFERY GRISLEY.

BLANDFORD, *June* 5, 1770.

ANY perſon capable of teaching the *Engliſh* language, and writing it, will get good wages by applying to *Theophilus Field*, *James Field*, or *William Stark*.

One Hundred Slaves

to be ſold at Mecklenburg *court in* September *next, for ready money, or merchants notes payable in* October *General Court.*

---

years old, and the other parts of
mulberry, cedar, and locuſt. T
may have a long credit, if required,
bond with good ſecurity to the ſubſc
Jameſtown, where the veſſel may be ſeen.

2 EDWARD C. TRAV

To be SOLD, *or* CHARTERED,

A BRIGANTIN
of about five thouſan
buſhels burthen.

For terms apply to *Aitchiſon* and *Parker*, in *Norfolk*, or the ſubſcriber in *Northampton*.

2 WILLIAM RONALD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, which I lately purchaſed of [illegible] *M'Donald*, of *James City* county, adjoining *Doncaſtle's* ordinary, containing about [illegible] acres, chiefly ſwamp, and well timbered.

The required credit will be given, on bond, bearing intereſt, with ſecurity thereto.

JAMES PRIDE.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, two red heifers, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to [illegible]

1 JOSEPH [illegible]

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a gray mare, about 8 or 9 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, her hind [illegible], but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

1 CHARLES DILLEYWAY, Sen.

TAKEN up, in *King* and *Queen*, a dark bay mare, about 4 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white, ſome ſaddle ſpots, but not branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

EDWARD WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a light gray horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock W; poſted, and appraiſed to 12 l.

1 REUBEN PALMORE.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a ſmall dark roan mare, with a white ſpot on her jaw, branded on the near ſhoulder I—B, and on the buttock [illegible]; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 12 s. 6 d.

WILLIAM [illegible]

In the Brilliant, *Captain* Robertſon, *from* London, ANDERSON *and Co. have juſt imported*

A LARGE and complete aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold either wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt advance, for ready money or ſhort credit. Among a variety of other articles are the following, *viz.* Mace, cloves, cinnamon, white ginger, black and long pepper, brown ſugar candy, capers, olives, anchovies, beſt and common oils, Freeman's cordial, Daffy's, Squire's, and Stoughton's elixirs, Turlington's and Fryer's balſams, eau de luce, Hill's elixir bardana, do. eſſence of water dock, balſam of honey, Blackrie's lixivium for the gravel and ſtone, Bateman's drops, James's fever powders, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch metal, ivory and pewter ſyringes, hungary, lavender, and honey waters, Britiſh oil, ſpirit of turpentine, painting oil, Pruſſian blue, red and white lead, vermilion, verdigriſe, &c. &c. &c.

All perſons who pleaſe to favour us with their orders may depend that they will be faithfully ſerved, and executed with the greateſt deſpatch, by

Their obedient humble ſervant,

ANDREW ANDERSON.

Juſt imported from London, *in the* Brilliant, *Captain* Robertſon, *and to be ſold at the ſubſcriber's ſhop, in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE and complete aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical; alſo white and brown candies, barley ſugar, carraway comfits, candied ginger, beſt jar raiſins, currants, capers, anchovies, beſt Durham muſtard, ſallad oil, ſpices of all ſorts, ivory ſyringes, nipple glaſſes and breaſt pipes, gold and ſilver leaf, ſaltpetre, a variety of paints, ſmelling bottles, tooth bruſhes, court plaiſter, lancets, &c. &c. &c.

WILL. PASTEUR.

Portrait Painting.

ENTLEMEN and LADIES that are inclined to have their pictures drawn will find the ſub- er ready to ſerve them, upon very reaſonable terms, either at r own homes or where he lives, which is next door to the Hon. Speaker's.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 7, 1770. J. DURAND.

A SOBER diligent man, capable of teaching children *Engliſh*, arithmetick, the moſt common branches of the mathematicks, and writes a good hand, will be employed upon applying to me in *Suſſex* county.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

KING WILLIAM, *May* 27, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having formerly advertiſed a quantity of lands for ſale, and not having yet diſpoſed of the whole, and being very deſirous of paying the demands againſt him, takes this opportunity of informing thoſe who incline to purchaſe that he has now for ſale a tract of about 600 acres of high land, with about 1000 acres of very valuable marſh adjoining, lying on *Pamunkey* river, with every convenience attending a river ſeat; alſo a very fine and well accuſtomed water griſt mill with two pair of ſtones, and fixed on a ſtream that never fails, which would rent for 100l. per annum, as there are 100 acres of very valuable land adjoining. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber privately, and if not ſold in that manner will be expoſed to the higheſt bidder on *King William* court day in *July* next.

7 THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

To be SOLD *at* Amelia *courthouſe, on* Amelia *court day in* July *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

THIRTY choice VIRGIVIA born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, for ready money, or good eſtabliſhed merchants bills of exchange. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaſer or purchaſers.

tdſ.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1770.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, an *Ibo* Negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 35 years old, his left hand burnt, has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, Negro cotton waiſtcoat, with flat metal buttons, a pair of Negro ſhoes, the ſoles nailed on, and ſays he belongs to *John Todd*, in *North Carolina*. The owner is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges.

WILLIAM SEALY LANE.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a blaze in her face, a ſnip on her noſe, a raw hide ſtring round her neck, and branded on the buttock with three dots; poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

‖ SAMUEL BENTLEY.

Taken up, in *Prince Edward*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, one hind foot white, drags both of his hind feet, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and paces ſlow, gallops well, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

‖ WILLIAM ATKINS.

Taken up, in *King William*, three cattle, *viz.* one cow, pied red and white, marked with a half crop and ſwallow fork in each ear, a ſteer of the ſame colour and mark, and a black heifer unmarked; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

‖ GEORGE DABNEY, jun.

Taken up, in *Cheſterfield*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, near 18 years old, with a ſnip on his noſe, a very ſore back, marked with a ſmall half moon on the under ſide of his left ear, but not branded.

‖ GEORGE TRAYLOR.

PETERSBURG, *May* 28, 1770.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* for a few months. Thoſe indebted to me are deſired to make payment to Mr. *Richard Taylor*. Any perſon that wants to purchaſe a good TRACT of TOBACCO LAND, containing 400 acres, in *Charlotte* county, or a TRACT of LAND in *Cheſterfield*, containing 50 acres, very convenient to *Peterſburg*, may know the terms by applying as above. Long credit will be given.

‖ RICHARD HANSON.

MAY 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Monday* the 28th inſtant, a very likely *Virginia* born Negro fellow named HARRY, about 6 feet high, was clothed, when he went away, with the uſual clothing of crop Negroes, and was purchaſed laſt *March* of *Joſeph Sowell*, of *Glouceſter* county, at the ſale at *Peterſburg*. It is expected he is lurking ſomewhere in *Glouceſter*. He carried off with him a black mare, about four feet ſix inches high, branded on the near buttock IP, paces ſlow, and has been worked lately. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro and mare, ſo that I may get them again, or will deliver them to me at *Shockoe*, in *Henrico* county, ſhall have 20s. reward, beſides what the law allows, or in proportion for either of them.

2‖ JOSEPH PLEASANTS.

FAUQUIER, *May* 25, 1770.

AS the Gentlemen reſorting to the WARM SPRINGS, in *Auguſta*, may be under ſome apprehenſions on account of their horſes being properly fed and paſtured, I take this method to acquaint them that I have directed my overſeer, living within five miles of the HOT SPRINGS, to take into paſturage thirty ſix acres, to allow them a peck of oats a day, or ſix quarts of *Indian* corn, with paſturage, for five ſhillings and three pence a week. As the owners of horſes ſo put out may chooſe to have ſervants with them, to ſee to their being properly managed, I have alſo directed my overſeer to take one ſervant in for every twelve horſes, and allow him houſe room, and utenſils to cook his proviſions with, *gratis*. As theſe ſervants proviſions may be bought at reaſonable rates at the *Bath* market, they will be little expenſe to their owners. I intend to the ſprings about the 20th of *June*, when I will ſee thoſe regulations complied with. In the mean time Mr. *John McClanahan* will act for me.

THOMAS BULLITT.

Juſt imported from London,

A FRESH aſſortment of MEDICINES, *viz.* Elixir bardana, eſſences of burgamot, waterdock, lemons, and pepper mint, pectoral balſam of honey, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, Daffy's and Squire's elixirs, Hungary and lavender waters, Turlington's balſam of life, court plaiſter, ſalop, pearl barley, Venetian borax, white wax, caſtle ſoap, vials and gallipots ſorted, &c. to be ſold as reaſonable as poſſible by 4 ROBERT BROWN.

RICHMOND, *May* 21, 1770.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 20th *of* June, *at the dwelling-houſe of* John Davis, *in* Kingſton *pariſh*, Glouceſter *county, for ready money*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 500 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, a new ſtorehouſe, ſeveral good outhouſes, and a very fine orchard. At the ſame time will be ſold ſeveral valuable NEGROES, STOCKS of CATTLE, &c. and ſome HOUSEHOLD GOODS. The land will be ſold together or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

‖

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*, on the 10th of *April* 1769, a muſtee woman ſlave named ANNISS, about 21 years of age, near 5 feet high, thick and well ſet, ſtraight hair, ſcarred on the back part of her neck by cupping, has a ſcar on the elbow joint of her right arm, branded on the right cheek E, and on the left R, is very cunning, and will endeavour to make her eſcape. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures her ſo that I get her again, if taken in this province ſhall have 5l. reward, if out thereof 7l. 10s.

‖ EDWARD RUTLAND.

LUCY RANDOLPH, *of* London, *at the* Three Angels, *No.* 9, Long Walk, Cloyſters,

UNDERSTANDING that her friends in *Virginia* being unacquainted with the buſineſs tranſacted by her, takes this method to inform them that ſhe makes and ſells all ſorts of MILLINERY, *viz.* Bruſſels, Mecklin, and minionet laces; blonds and black lace, gauze and catguts; plain and worked muſlins and long lawns; black and white crape, and black love handkerchiefs; fine threads and tapes, Dutch and French; Mancheſter tapes and threads, cotton, thread and tapes; ſilk purſes, gloves, mits, and ferrets; ſtay, ſilk, lace, cotton, thread, and ferret, laces; bobbins, pins, and needles; head and breaſt flowers, Italian and French; ſkeleton and bunch wire; muffs and tippets, feather and fur; leather gloves, mits, and ſilk pocket books; Gentlemens bags and roſes; childrens ſhoes, ſtockings, bone and packthread ſtays; boys ſilk and ſatin caps, oſtrich and cock feathers; Ladies and boys ſatin and beaver hats with do. hair rolls, tates, curls, and ſilk rolls; ribands, riband and flower ſtomachers and knots; ſhenneals, garlands, and gown trimmings; quilted and puckered girls caps, white and black; coloured and black fans, velvet and ſilk collars, beaded or plain; Gentlemens ſtocks and ſtock tapes; childbed linen, baſkets, cuſhions, and lines; wax beads, French and Engliſh, India and wax pearl; horn and tortoiſeſhell combs, plain or ſet; ſet necklaces and earrings, fancy paſte pins, &c. flannels and dimities of all ſorts, dimity and calico bed gowns; modes, ſatins, perſians, ſarſenets of all widths, figured and plain; mantuas 3-4 and half ell, and all ſorts of ſilks in pieces; ruffels, calimancoes, durants, and taminies, coarſe and fine; ſcarlet cloths and duffils, in cardinals or by the yard; ſatin and ſilk cardinals, cloaks, hats, and bonnets; ſatin, ſilk, and ſtuff quilts, of all prices; with all kinds of childrens ready made clothes, wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* county, about the 1ſt of *September*, a Negro man ſlave named WILL, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, is a very remarkable fellow, has but one eye, and was outlawed ſome time before *Chriſtmas*. Maſters of veſſels are forewarned carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows; and if taken out of the colony 5l. ‖ HENRY GILBERT.

N. B. He was formerly the property of Mr. *Arthur Dickenſon*, of *York* county, and may probably be lurking thereabouts.

THERE is now lying in Meſſ. *Balfour* and *Barraud*'s ſtore, in *Norfolk*, a ſtrong caſe, marked on the top IB, No. 1, and on the end $\overset{A\ R}{P}$ No. 89, a caſe marked IB, No. 2, and a box marked IB, No. 3, containing apothecaries drugs, &c. They were landed here from on board the *Hanbury*, Captain *James Eſten*, in *February* laſt.

BLANDFORD, *May* 26, 1770.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about ten days ago, a black mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces remarkably faſt, and I am informed was bred in *Goochland*, but having only had her a few days did not take notice whether ſhe had any brand. Whoever brings her to me ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward.

4 CHARLES DUNCAN.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a large black ſteer, with a ſmall bell on, is much cut round the horns with a rope, marked with a nick under his right ear, and a crop or ſwallow fork in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. ‖ JOHN THACKER.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 8 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, one ſaddle ſpot, trots only, had on an old bell with cracks in it, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. JOHN HANDCOCK.

I HEREBY give notice to all thoſe who are indebted to the ſtore lately kept at Major *John Boſwell*'s, in *Hanover* county, to ſettle their reſpective accounts with Mr. *William Donald*, who will give conſtant attendance for this purpoſe at the above mentioned place until the 1ſt of *September* next. As great indulgence has been granted to many of the cuſtomers, it may reaſonably be expected they in return will immediately give bonds for the balances now remaining due, that, being properly aſcertained, they may be collected with leſs expenſe and trouble than if the accounts ſtood open. Thoſe who refuſe to comply with this reaſonable requeſt may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without farther delay, or reſpect of perſons. Tf JOHN JOHNSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method (in order to prevent unneceſſary applications) of declaring that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it, payable with intereſt twelve months after the date of ſuch bond; nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe for the future meet with the ſmalleſt attention, or anſwer, that does not encloſe either the fee or ſuch bond for it. And that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve that it is my determined reſolution to put every ſuch bond in ſuit which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms will meet with my moſt grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could coolly ſit ſtill and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet withhold the ſmall ſums due to me, which if paid would have removed that neceſſity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine whether they deſerve any farther indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next either ſend the money due to me or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in twelve months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after that time in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to ten pounds, and in any county I can catch him if under that ſum. I ſhall be in *Williamſburg* from the 20th of *May* until after the court of *Oyer* in *June*.

21 THOMSON MASON.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 29th *of* June, *on the premiſes, in* Orange *county, at the* South Weſt *mountains*,

ONE thouſand two hundred and eighty acres of exceeding good LAND for either corn, wheat, or tobacco, late the property of Captain *Richard Todd*, of *King* and *Queen* county, deceaſed; 500 acres of the ſaid land are laid off in 100 acre lots, with all convenient houſes, and tenants living thereon, which will be ſold ſeparate; the other 780 acres are uncultivated, and will be ſold together, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. There are near 2000 acres in the ſaid tract, and the whole entailed; but the above mentioned quantity was docked, by act of Aſſembly, in the year 1764, and the Royal aſſent will certainly be obtained before the day of ſale. The widow's dower will be made eaſy, that no encumbrance may prevent the ſale. Credit will be allowed until the firſt day of *April* 1771 for one half the purchaſe money, and for the other half until *April* 1772, on bond, with approved ſecurity, being given to WILLIAM RICHARDS TODD.

N. B. Five per cent. will be diſcounted for ready money.

⁂ At the ſame time and place will be rented the manor plantation (which is in good order for cropping) for eight or ten years. 7‖

£.2 Reward.

RUN away from *Weſtover*, on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man named EDOM, of the middle ſize, about 25 years old, by trade a bricklayer. It is ſuppoſed he will go into KING WILLIAM county. I will give the above reward to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to Mr. *David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river.

Tf W. BYRD.

MARCH 26, 1770.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ*. 6*d*. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ*. the firſt Week, and 2*ſ*. each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

[JUNE 14, 1770.]

Supplement to the Virginia Gazette.

[NUMBER 995.]

WARSAW, *March* 17.

A COURIER is juſt arrived from the banks of the Danube, with advice that the Ruſſian General, Major General Czerwich, had taken the town of Kilianova by aſſault, in which was found a conſiderable magazine, part of which they conveyed to Iaſſy, and burnt the reſt.

A Ruſſian detachment, commanded by Lieutenant General Kilagen, attacked, on the firſt inſtant, a party of the confederates, in the neighbourhood of Opalow, conſiſting of 800 men, whom they put to flight, after killing about one hundred of their number, and forcing them to abandon a part of their baggage,

HAMBURG, *March* 18. They write from Altenbourg that the Duke of Saxe Gotha had cauſed a ſeminary to be erected for the inſtruction of ſchool miſtreſſes, and that none will be permitted to follow that profeſſion but ſuch as have attended the publick exerciſes for the ſpace of two years. The groſs ignorance of the ordinary claſs of theſe ſort of woman has made this eſtabliſhment neceſſary, which has already been the practice of Vienna for many years.

LONDON, *April* 7.

WE hear that the reports concerning changes in the Miniſtry are entirely without foundation, and took their riſe only from a diviſion in the Houſe of Commons, in which a majority appeared againſt the opinion of the Miniſter, on a queſtion on a matter of ſpeculation that had no relation to party.

We are aſſured that a bill is now preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly, to prevent the delays of juſtice, occaſioned by the privilege of Parliament. To the honour of the Prime Miniſter, we are alſo aſſured that as it was planned ſo it will be ſtrongly ſupported by him.

The queſtion upon which the Minority became the Majority yeſterday ſe'nnight has not yet been clearly explained. A motion having been made by Mr. Grenville for leave to bring in a bill for the more equitable deciſion of conteſted elections, the ſame was granted; but the Miniſtry thought fit to oppoſe its paſſing, not perhaps becauſe they did not approve it, but becauſe they might think it was giving up a branch of the miniſterial prerogative. It had been a cuſtom, of which all Miniſters had availed themſelves, from the time of the Revolution down to the meeting of the preſent Parliament, to determine conteſted elections by numbers; and as the Miniſter could, in former Parliaments, always command a majority, the deciſions in conteſt were ſure to be carried in favour of the man whom the Miniſter approved, inſomuch that during the Tory Miniſtry of Queen Anne there was not one inſtance of a Whig member's being admitted upon petition, and during the Miniſtry of Sir Robert Walpole it is well known that the loſs of the Chippenham election was the loſs of his power as a Miniſter. To prevent theſe ſhameful proceedings for the future, the bill in queſtion provides that 45 members ſhall be appointed by the Houſe as a ſelect committee, to inquire into the *merits* of the election in conteſt, out of which number each candidate ſhall have a right to except againſt *fifteen*; ſo that the number of *fifteen* will at laſt only remain to decide the conteſt, and theſe are, *upon oath*, to determine according to the evidence that ſhall be produced before them. A more equitable bill than this the mind of man could not have ſuggeſted. It was not therefore to be wondered that it met the countenance of a very great majority, and the rather as the principle upon which it was oppoſed could have weight only with a few. This bill will, in its conſequences, operate farther than at firſt view it may ſeem, as it effectually ſtrikes at the root of bribery and corruption; for as there is already a law, as ſtrong as words can frame it, againſt bribery and corruption, the ſlighteſt proof of any ſuch influence will now diſqualify any member from ſitting in the Houſe, and no Miniſter will be able to defend him.

The Earl of Chatham, in a converſation a few days ſince, reſpecting the circumſtance of the Miniſtry *turning out* Lord Camden from the Chancellorſhip, and the concern expreſſed by ſome of them at the precipitate ſtep they had taken, took upon him to advance that if his ſovereign himſelf deſired it he would venture to undertake that his Noble friend ſhould accept of the Seals again; but that he thought the leaſt the King could do, on ſuch an occaſion, would be for his Majeſty, out of his own ſpontaneous grace and munificence, to raiſe Lord Camden to the dignity of an Earl, and to grant him an additional penſion of two thouſand a year, *durante vita*, to ſupport it.

A certain Lady of Groſvenor ſtreet, remarkable for her beauty, has again eloped from her huſband, and now a final ſeparation muſt enſue. The Lady went off ſome time ago, but by the interpoſition of friends her huſband received her again. Some ſymptoms of pregnancy appearing, the Lady candidly owned that a Gentleman who married a certain courtezan (Kitty Fiſher) was the occaſion. On the huſband's expreſſing his reſentment, ſhe retired with the above mentioned Gentleman.

On Tueſday night the Preſident in the lower room of the Robinhood ſociety ordered the lobby to be cleared of all but members. His order being obeyed, he reaſſumed the thread of his diſcourſe, previouſly acquainting the room that none but members were in it; on which a ſpirited Gentleman got up, and anſwered, Mr. Preſident, you are much miſtaken, there is a certain Colonel, whom I am confident is no member, and conſequently has no right here.

On Thurſday laſt twenty one witneſſes were produced in court and ſworn in the Groſvenor cauſe, beſides thoſe at St. Alban's, &c. and on Thurſday ſeveral of the witneſſes in the above cauſe attended, to be examined at Doctors Commons.

April 9. On Friday Lord Camden waited on a great perſonage, at twelve o'clock, at St James's, with whom he had an hour's conference before the levee was open, and it is next to certain, we hear, that his Lordſhip will ſhortly reaſſume the Seals.

It is very confidently aſſerted, at the weſt end of the town, that ſome material alterations will ſhortly take place in the government of all our American provinces.

A correſpondent aſſures us we may depend on the truth of the following anecdote. A very great number of thoſe whoſe hands are ſet to the Durham petition cannot write, ſo they have made croſſes as their marks. A waggiſh Gentleman, who diſliked the petition, ſaid to one who ſtickled for it, "Sir, I never thought you had ſo great a number of Papiſts in the county of Durham." What do you mean, ſaid the other? Why, ſaid he, I judge ſo from the vaſt number of croſſes at your petition. The other laughed at the joke, and owned there were many.

We hear the inhabitants of Brentford illuminated their houſes, and great rejoicings were made there, on account of Mr. Horne's having nonſuited Mr. Onſlow at Kingſton on Friday laſt.

A correſpondent deſires us to inſert the following. It is neceſſay to explain ſome facts relative to the proceedings on Friday at Mr. Horne's trial at Kingſton. That Gentleman's counſel made not the leaſt attempt to clear their client of the charge brought againſt him of defaming Mr. Onſlow, but took advantage of the moſt contemptible quibble in the law (the inſerting a ſingle letter in the copy which was not in the original) to avoid entering into the merits of the cauſe, and merely to put Mr. Onſlow to three months longer delay and expenſe. The reaſon of the Duke of Grafton's being at Kingſton is this, and is fit to be known: Mr. Horne ſubpœnaed his Grace the night before, and within three minutes after his arrival Mr. Reynolds acquainted his Grace they had no occaſion for him, and he was never in court. The account of Mr. Onſlow's having engaged all the ſhort hand writers is too abſurd to be believed by any body. Quere, Was not Mr. Horne in hopes that the Duke of Grafton might refuſe to come, of which every body gueſſes the uſe he would have made?

They write from Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, that ſeveral Gentlemen there have purchaſed an ox, which is to be diſtributed to the poor of that place on the day of Mr. Wilkes's releaſement, with a ſufficient quantity of bread and liquor. They have alſo ordered a ball in the evening for the Ladies, fireworks are to be exhibited, and the town illuminated.

Letters from Conſtantinople mention that the Jews have been aſſured of the protection of the Grand Seignior throughout his dominions, which had impreſſed them with ſo much gratitude that very large voluntary contributions were raiſing through all their tribes for the ſervice of his Sublime Highneſs.

Great preparations are alſo making at Devizes to celebrate the day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement.

April 10. A certain diſtinguiſhed Nobleman will ſet out in a few days for a neighbouring Court, in order, if poſſible, to diſcover whether any hoſtilities are at this time intended towards England.

We hear a bill will ſpeedily be brought into Parliament making it felony to compel people either to light bonefires or to hang out lights; a regulation which, together with the penalty to be laid on breaking of windows, will, it is believed, ſecure the future tranquillity of this metropolis.

We are told that all conteſts, for the preſent ſeſſion, are at an end between the Majority and the Minority, and that before next winter ſuch a coalition will take place as, by an equal participation of honours and emoluments, will render the balance of patriotiſm pretty even, and leave it a diſputable point which are beſt friends to the community.

A few nights ago the Earl of Chatham having aſſerted in the upper club room of the Robinhood, that the arrears of the Civil Liſt were principally owing to the enormous ſums expended in bribery and corruption at the late general election, the late Premier roſe up and ſaid that ſuch a charge came with an ill grace from a man in whoſe adminiſtration the ſums laviſhed in bribery and corruption, at one general election, exceeded thoſe expended in the laſt by 170,000 l.

A petition has been preſented by Mr. Harriſon for the remainder of the reward allowed for the diſcovery of the longitude.

Yeſterday Earl Temple ſet out for his ſeat at Stowe, but will return to be preſent at the Lord Mayor's dinner and ball on Eaſter Monday next, at the Manſion Houſe.

A Lady at the weſt end of the town, who ſome time ago won 30 guineas at a rout on a Sunday evening, happened a ſhort time afterwards to hear a celebrated preacher near Hyde Park corner exclaim againſt gaming on a Sunday. In a fit of contrition ſhe immediately made a preſent of her winnings to a publick charity; but, ſo frail is human nature, the poor Lady has again fallen into the ſame errour, but has not the ſame means of redreſs, as ſhe loſt not only her money but ſome part of her jewels.

On Friday afternoon eight Noble Peers, all in the Minority, had a long conference with his Majeſty at St. James's.

The next day after Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, we are informed, a court of Aldermen will be ſummoned to ſwear him in Alderman of Farringdon ward Within.

After the above Gentleman has gone through all his buſineſs, we hear he intends to ſpend a few months at Bath.

The principal inhabitants of Whitney, in Oxfordſhire, lately made a preſent to John Wilkes, Eſq; of a fat buck and a large baſket of fiſh, and have ſubſcribed among themſelves to give a grand entertainment on the 18th inſtant, on which day that Gentleman's enlargement is expected.

Letters from Venice adviſe that on the 3d inſtant a plot was diſcovered, formed for ſetting fire to the magazine of wood. About eight at night were found in this magazine, ſituated near the palace of the Procurator of St. Mark, ſome combuſtible materials diſpoſed for that horrible purpoſe. The Council hath promiſed, by a publick arret, a reward of 1000 ducats to the perſon who ſhall diſcover the incendiary.

Letters from Naples, of the 10th of March, ſay: On Tueſday evening Don Juan Ciavaria, Treaſurer General of the King's houſehold, being at his office in the great court of the palace, was aſſaſſinated and robbed by a ſoldier of the Italian guards, who was at the gate of the treaſury. The offender was immediately arreſted, and ſent to priſon. The proceſs againſt him will be inſtituted by the ordinary judges, and his Majeſty hath ordered that ſpeedy and rigid juſtice be executed on him.

Laſt week, as Mr. Harding's men were plowing in his grounds at Tottenham, the plough ſtruck rather lower than common in the earth, and turned up a large quantity of broad pieces of gold of James I. and Charles I. quite freſh, as if juſt coined. Some men dug afterwards with a pitchfork, and threw up at one ſtroke eighteen of the above pieces, alſo a horn with ſome ſilver at the bottom; the whole amounting to upwards of 70 l. value.

On Thurſday afternoon a ſevere battle was fought, near Chinkford in Eſſex, between the noted Gregory of Whitechapel, and Samuel Peters, a gunſmith, in the Minories; when, after a conteſt of an hour and twenty five minutes, victory declared in favour of Gregory, notwithſtanding he was ſo much bruiſed that it is thought he cannot ſurvive. There were very conſiderable bets depending.

This day the King was pleaſed to inveſt his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, his Majeſty's third ſon, with the enſigns of the moſt ancient and moſt noble order of the Thiſtle.

The report lately propagated that a freſh proſecution was intended to commence againſt a popular patriot is entirely void of foundation, the Premier himſelf having recently declared, on his word and honour, no ſuch thing was ever thought on; and it is aſſerted, on very credible authority. thar ſuch reports are circulated merely to render Adminiſtration odious to the people.

April 11. It is ſaid that a great number of the principal inhabitants of Weſtminſter have ſigned a paper, ſignifying their diſapprobation of the remonſtrance of that city.

The preſent plan talked of for an accomodation between the Majority and Minority is ſaid to be the production of Lord Lyttleton.

A great perſonage, we are told, refuſes to ſee Earl Temple, being greatly diſguſted with him for publiſhing to the world, ſome time ſince, in print, a private converſation which had paſſed between them.

A report prevailed yeſterday morning that a certain Colonel will vacate his ſeat by the acceptance of a place, when a new writ will be iſſued for the county, in order to give a patriotick Gentleman an opportunity to be rechoſen.

Monday night the queſtion whether the duty on tea ſhould be taken off in America was debated in the lower room of the Robinhood ſociety, when there appeared, on a diviſion, againſt the repeal 124, for it 52; majority 72.

Certain claims upon the Government, with regard to ſome Scotch eſtates, forfeited in the laſt rebellion, and which have been depending near twenty five years, were taken into conſideration on Monday in a certain ſociety.

We hear that a ſum not exceeding 72,000 l. is propoſed to be divided among the above claimants.

We hear that the committee of Gentlemen appointed to conduct the preparations for the approaching entertainment to be given at the Manſion Houſe, and which is ſuppoſed will be the grandeſt ever given in this country, on a private account, are unlimited in their expenſe, under the amount of 2000 l.

The town of Bath was never known, at this ſeaſon of the year, ſo thin of company as it has been for theſe ſix weeks paſt, inſomuch that one half of the publick diverſions are laid aſide.

We hear that another amour has lately been diſcovered, between an officer of rank and the wife of a Gentleman of conſiderable eſtate in the weſt of England. It is worth obſervation that the Lady's huſband is about thirty, and her gallant is turned of ſixty.

We hear that Captain Carver, famous for his late travels in the interiour parts of North America, has received orders from the government to deliver up all his plans, journals, and diſcoveries, to the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, which he has complied with. By this prudent meaſure, it ſeems, that the Spaniards, who are making themſelves formidable at the mouth of the Miſſiſſipi, will be prevented from obtaining that knowledge of the heads of that vaſt river, and the continent thereabouts, which otherwiſe they would have done, had thoſe journals been made publick.

Tomorrow will be lanched, at his Majeſty's yard at Deptford, a new man of war of 74 guns, and is to be called the Reſolution.

We hear from Portſmouth that a workman in one of the dockyards has diſcovered a method of ſheathing ſhip bottoms with a kind of leather, prepared in ſuch a manner that the longer it lies in the water the harder it grows, and is impenetrable to worms in the Weſt Indies, by means of a chymical preparation.

A Thames ſalmon, weighing forty pounds, was ſold laſt week to a fiſhmonger for the amazing price of nine pounds ſterling.

On Friday night laſt, as Peter Dutens, Eſq; of Leiceſter ſquare, was returning from a ball in the Borough, he was ſtopped in St. George's Fields by three fellows in ſailors habits, who robbed him of his watch, money, and two valuable rings; and afterwards one of the villains had the meanneſs to take Mr. Dutens's ſtone buckles out of his ſhoes, and even had the audaciouſneſs to chalk No. 45 on each of his feet, which he ſaid would be a ſufficient paſſport in caſe he fell in with any more of the True Brotherhood, as he was pleaſed to ſtile them. By the deſcription, theſe fellows are ſuppoſed to belong to the famous gang of freſh water pirates.

Monday night the houſe of Charles Kent, Eſq; in Old Bond ſtreet, was broke open, and robbed of plate, money, wearing apparel, &c. to the amount of 1000 l.

Saturday night Lady Manſell's houſe, in St. James's place, was broke open and robbed of plate, &c. to the amount of 100 l.

It is ſaid that ſome Jews, who are worth at leaſt ten thouſand pounds each, have been concerned in receiving and melting down ſtolen plate.

It is ſaid the ſeizures of lace, that have been made by Mr. Tankred, and another officer, in and about London, amount to upwards of 40,000 l. and it is ſaid, if they are all condemned, that the officers will ſhare 10,000 l. each.

On Monday the Middleſex petition, remonſtrance, and addreſs, was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's by Meſſ. Sawbridge and Townſhend, Sheriffs for the county, which was received and given to a Lord in waiting, but no anſwer returned.

The ſame day the petition from the county of Kent was preſented to his Majeſty by John Calcraft, Eſq; member for Rocheſter, and ſome other Gentlemen.

The petition of the county of Kent is ſigned by upwards of 2700 freeholders.

A letter from Reading, in Berks, mentions that a meeting was lately held in that town, to conſider of a petition to the King for redreſs of grievances; at which, out of near 900 electors no more than 16 were preſent, who petitioned the Mayor for a Common Hall, which he declined granting, on account of the inconſiderableneſs of their number, and their not being joined in their requeſt by any of the opulent independent electors.

April 12. The ſum of 55,011 l. is granted to make good the deficiencies of the grants for the year 1769.

We hear that the Middleſex remonſtrance was delivered and recived in ſtate, and not through the hands of a third perſon, as is generally reported and believed.

Tueſday a court of aſſiſtants of the Fiſhmongers company was held at their hall in Thames ſtreet, when a motion was made for their entering into reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe of the Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers companies, but the motion was rejected.

Tueſday the ſum of 968 l. 11 s. was paid into the hands of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, for the uſe of John Wilkes, Eſq;

We are informed that precepts will be iſſued, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to all the peace officers of the city of London, to be on duty, in all parts of the city, on the day and night of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, to prevent riots, or any miſchief being done to the inhabitants by the mob.

A letter from Denbighſhire, received on Tueſday, contains the following account: "The people of this county have refuſed to pay the land tax, in conſequence of which great diſturbances enſued, and the military quartered in this neighbourhood have been called upon to aſſiſt in preſerving the peace and reducing the malcontents to order; which we hope they will be able to effect, but are apprehenſive a reenforcement will be neceſſary."

It is ſaid three regiments are ſent to quell the above riot, which is ſuppoſed to have taken riſe from the encloſure of ſome common lands, and other meaſures which have been deemed oppreſſive.

At Wynſtay, the ſeat of Sir Watkin William Wynne, Bart. who comes of age the 19th inſtant, an ampitheatre is built that will contain at leaſt 4000 people; 160 hogſheads of ſtrong beer, part of it brewed the day he was born, will be given to the populace, and open houſe will be kept for all comets, without diſtinction.

Letters from Liſbon, of the 12th ult. adviſe that a paper was preſented to his Majeſty, on his way to Salvaterra, by a mean perſon, who offered to make a diſcovery of ſeveral perſons diſaffected to his Majeſty, whom the perſon had overheard talk diſreſpectfully of the Royal family.

We can aſſure the publick that Mr. John Scott, well known by the name of the patriotick newſman, has provided a buttock of beef, weighing exactly 45 pounds, to be boiled on the 18th day of this month (being the day of John Wilkes, Eſq's enlargement, and Mr. Scott's birthday, being 45 years of age) together with 45 carrots, 45 loaves, 45 pots of beer, and 45 drams; to which he invites his friends (ſons of liberty, foes to tyranny) to pledge the following toaſts, the King, Queen, forty one proteſting Lords, and the Gentlemen of the Minority in the Lower Houſe, with many other loyal and conſtitutional toaſts. The dinner to be ſerved up under the banner of a flag richly ornamented, with this motto:

"May the bloſſoms of liberty never be blighted,
"Nor the lovers of freedom ever be ſlighted."

N. B. The bullock was killed by Mr. Swan, butcher, of Newport market; and, what is very remarkable, had 45 ſtone of fat. The room will be illuminated with 45 lights.

A candle of curious conſtruction has lately been made at Newcaſtle. It conſiſts of 45 branches, iſſuing in four circular diviſions from the main ſtem, and forming four circles at the top, where they all terminate horizontally with each other, and will caſt 45 lights. It weighs 22 lb. and from the bottom to the top of the main ſtem is about three feet. It is intended to be lighted up at the Cappadocian entertainment, held in that town on the day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement.

It is imagined, by perſons leaned in the law, that the cauſe depending in the court of King's Bench between Lord Groſvenor and his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, will be determined before the cauſe depending in Doctors Commons, between him and his Lady, in order that the verdict given in the former court, if in fovour of his Lordſhip, may be pleaded in part of proof in the latter.

We have authority to aſſure the publick that Mr. Onſlow's attorney has ſerved Mr. Horne with a new writ, on a freſh trial to come on at the enſuing ſummer aſſizes at Guildford, and that every legal method will be taken to bring Mr. Horne to juſtice.

We have received advice that twelve Turkiſh men of war are cruiſing off the Morea, and that 16,000 Turks from Albania are on full march towards Montenegro, in order to oblige the inhabitants of that country to ſubmit to the dominion of the Grand Seignior.

A letter from Dantzick, dated March 20th, ſays: "The new Ruſſian fleet, which is fitting out at Cronſtadt, will ſail with the firſt fair wind for the Mediteranean. Some of the ſhips are commanded by Daniſh officers, who have entered into the Ruſſian ſervice, by deſire of the Empreſs.

Tueſday upwards of thirty artificers, in the watchmaking branch, engaged themſelves at an agent's office, near Cornhill, to go to North America.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 14.

IN 1714, in the large tract of country which Prince George county at that time comprehended, the levy was laid upon only 1040 tithables; and this preſent year, we are well informed, they amount to 26,412, which ſhows the vaſt increaſe, in 56 years, of 25,372 tithables. The county of Amelia contains 4903 tithables, Bedford 1772, Brunſwick 3793, Charlotte 1655, Dinwiddie 2986, Halifax 1827, Lunenburg 1585, Mecklenburg 2185, Prince Edward 1620, Pittſylvania 1677; all which counties have been taken from Prince George, and the number of tithables in it amounts to 2449.

The Totneſs, Hudſon, from Liverpool, is arrived in York river.

We have ſeen Mr. Wilkes's two addreſſes upon his enlargement, the 18th of April; one to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the county of Middleſex, the other to the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without. They came to hand too late for this week's paper, and indeed contain nothing new, his topicks being the ſame with what he has formerly laid before the publick.

NAPLES, *March* 20.

OUR conjectures of an eruption of Mount Veſuvius being at hand have proved true, for on Wedneſday laſt the mountain burſt within 100 yards of the crater, on the ſide of Pompeii, from whence iſſued a lava of about two miles in length, and 2700 paces in breadth; at the ſame time that vollies of ſtones, ſome not leſs than a tun weight, were thrown out of the crater to a very conſiderable height, 1000 feet or more, as we could judge by the time they took in falling. The lava has not yet reached the cultivated parts of the mountain.

LONDON, *April* 14.

BY the Dutch mail, which arrived late yeſterday afternoon, we are aſſured that General Stoffeln defeated a body of 15,000 Turks, who were intrenched near Shurſka, in Wallachia. The Ottomans had 3000 men killed, and 400 made priſoners. Shurſka was immediately after ſurrendered to the Ruſſians, who held a grand gala, and made great rejoicings on that occaſion.

Admiral Elphinſtone ſailed yeſterday from Spithead, with four ſhips of the line, two frigates, and three tranſports.

The petition againſt a certain American Governour, we hear, has been cenſured by a great aſſembly, as groundleſs, vexatious, and ſcandalous.

April 16. Letters from Gibraltar mention that they were in daily expectation of receiving accounts of an action between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, which in all probability would decide the fate of the latter, their whole naval powers being collected on the occaſion.

They write from Hamburg that ſeveral large ſhips are now fitting out in the Elbe, to ſail for the Mediterranean, and act as privateers under the Empreſs of Ruſſia's commiſſion againſt the Turks.

Some very intereſting advices have laſt week been received from the Court of Berlin, relative to the part his Pruſſian Majeſty intends to take in the preſent war between the Ruſſians and Turks; which have already been the ſubject of ſome Councils held at the Cockpit, and St. James's.

If credit may be given to ſome late advices from a northern Court, ſhe will ſoon formally declare war againſt the Grand Seignior.

It was on Friday ſaid that a great perſonage was reconciled to Earl Temple, through the interceſſion of the Marquis of Rockingham.

Letters from Paris, dated April 6th, adviſe that the Princes and Peers were invited to ſit in Parliament on the Tueſday following, to deliberate under his Majeſty's orders, and in his preſence, on the affair of the Duke d'Aguillon, who is accuſed of many atrocious crimes in his government.

Some people, who pretend to better intelligence than what is communicated in the publick prints, give out that the proſecution againſt the Duke d'Aguillon has other views than the vindication of M. Chalatois, and that it will lead to ſuch diſcoveries as will aſtoniſh all France.

By a private letter from Marſeilles we have an account that the Alarm frigate, Captain Jarvis, who ſailed from Cadiz on the 18th of laſt month, was driven on the rocks in that road, and much damaged. It was awful to ſee this fine veſſel, with a number of brave men, ſtriking upon the rocks within piſtol ſhot of the ſhore, without any perſon daring to venture out to their relief. However, by cutting away her maſts, and other providential means, ſhe at length made land upon a ſoft ſhore, where all her men were ſaved. She had a large ſum of money on board.

It is reported that a certain foreign Ambaſſadour has complained, in pretty ſevere terms, of the dark inſinuations lately thrown out by a Noble Earl, reſpecting a blow affirmed to have been ſtruck againſt this nation, which he thinks highly reflects upon the honour of his maſter.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes has ſent circular letters to all his friends, requeſting them to exert their utmoſt influence to preſerve good order among the people on the day of his releaſement.

We hear that the ſeveral clubs which have elected Mr. Wilkes one of their members have all made contributions for the total diſcharge of that Gentleman's debts.

April 17. Late laſt night advices were received that Gibraltar is taken by the French and Spaniards; and it is abſolutely certain that at 12 o'clock, the ſame night, Count de Chatelet (the French Ambaſſadour) ſet out ſuddenly for Paris.

Extract of a letter from Nice, *March* 23.

"The crew of a veſſel arrived from Corſica relate that the national regiments formed in that iſle deſerted all on their march to their reſpective garriſons, and carried with them theirs arms. It is no longer doubted but the republick of Venice intend opening the campaign as ſoon as poſſible with 16 ſhips of war, which have juſt been fitted out in that port, beſides ſeveral other large veſſels and marine forces, which are already at Corfu, under the command of their Captain General."

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE lately made a tour through ſeveral of the neighbouring provinces, and find the ſenſible people in them greatly diſpleaſed with the Virginians, for not adhering more ſtrictly to the articles of aſſociation for non importation. They juſtly obſerved that very few Virginians are concerned in trade, to any great extent; that all the profits of trade in this colony centered in Great Britain, being generally carried on by factors, employed by the merchants there; and that by conſidering the increaſe and wealth of Glaſgow, within theſe few years paſt, we readily ſee what wealth is loſt to the colony by the inhabitants not having greater intereſt in the commerce of the country, inferring from thence that the not importing ſuperfluous commodities would be more generally uſeful than in any of the other provinces. But, be this as it will, they inſiſted that we ought to contribute, at leaſt equally, to the reeſtabliſhment of American liberty; and if ſome prudent ſteps are not taken to regulate importation, in a ſhort time Virginia will be remarkable, only, for *reſolving*.

HEARTS *of* OAK.

Come cheer up, my lads, and your liberty ſhield,
Let no wrong headed ſtateſmen induce you to yield;
Oppreſſion oppoſe, ſervile meaſures deteſt!
Maintain with your lives what your fathers poſſeſs'd.
  Then rouſe up, my lads, and your freedom defend;
  By firmneſs and bravery oppoſe Britiſh ſlavery,
  Your lives and your fortunes on freedom depend.
Should Grafton or Hillſbro', with threatening alarms,
Perſiſt to enſlave us by acts or by arms,
America's ſons, in ſupport of their right,
All fair means will try, but if urg'd they can fight.
  Then rouſe up, my lads, &c. &c.
See! America ſmiles, from her ſtately abode,
Admiring her ſons ſhe applauds with a nod;
"My children, ſhe cries, may your bleſſings increaſe!
"On freedom depend all the bleſſings of peace."
  Proceed then, my ſons, and your freedom defend;
  With firmneſs and bravery oppoſe Britiſh ſlavery,
  Your deareſt connexions on freedom depend.

The above mite is cheerfully contributed by a wellwiſher of his country, who call for every perſon poſſeſſed of publick virtue to act with ſpirit, prudence, and moderation, at this alarming criſis.

Advertiſements.

The beautiful high bred horſe *MARK ANTHONY*, near 15 hands high, and remarkable for his ſwiftneſs, ſtands at the *Indian Fields*, in *Charles City* county, in order to cover mares at 20 s. the leap; the money to be paid at the ſtable door. Mark Anthony's ſire was Partner, and his dam Septima. Septima's ſire was Othello, and her dam Moll Brazen. Moll Brazen's ſire was Spark, who belonged to Governour *Ogle*, and was given to him by Lord *Baltimore*, who received him as a preſent from *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*. Spark's dam was Miſs Colvill.

RUN from the ſubſcriber in *Wincheſter, Virginia*, an *Iriſh* ſervant man, by trade a cooper, of the middle ſize, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, halts, occaſioned by a hurt in his heel or ankle, has loſt an upper fore tooth on the left ſide, calls himſelf JOHN HOLMS (alias *Commodore*) writes indifferently. He ſerved as a ſoldier under General *Braddock*, as he ſays, and in other companies, and pretends to have been a priſoner amongſt the *Indians*, was taken on ſhipboard laſt ſummer at the *Cove* of *Cork*, and landed at *Alexandria*, is fond of ſpirituous liquors, and a remarkable reprobate when drunk. Had on and took with him his common wearing apparel, together with ſhirts and trouſers of country made linen, and a veſt of ſnuff coloured country cloth without ſleeves, and ſome coopers tools. I imagine he will make for a ſeaport, or ſome of the frontier garriſons. Any perſon that ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, or if brought home to me FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges. And as he has been treated with great humanity, I hope every perſon will make it a point to ſecure ſo ungrateful a villain, ſhould he fall in their way.

ROBERT RUTHERFORD.